

A TRAIN ENTRAPPED

Maceo Captures a Spanish Train in Pinas Del Rio and shoots the Escort.

Weyler's Escruse Force Attacked by Maceo, Who Afterwards Burns the Trapped Train.

Havana, Aug. 21.—The mystery of a missing military passenger train which was due here last Sunday has been solved, and it furnishes another instance of the audacity of the insurgents and of the troubled state of affairs existing in the province of Pinas del Rio. On Sunday last a train having on board a number of civilian passengers and a strong escort of troops, consisting of a regular car and armored cars for the military escort, left Consolacion del Sur, Pinas del Rio, for this city, and should have arrived here the same day. But the train did not appear, the railroad authorities became alarmed and the military authorities were notified. Apparently, however, the latter were very slow in taking action. In any case, throughout Monday the military authorities professed absolute ignorance of the whereabouts of the train, although it was understood that inquiries of some description had been made along the line, but without any definite result. The failure to obtain the necessary information caused the railroad people to renew their representations to military headquarters, and eventually, on Tuesday, several exploring parties, consisting of cavalry scouts, reported having heard heavy firing yesterday between Bacanaga and Tacon. The latter town is about one-third the distance between Consolacion del Sur and Havana, and not far from the important town of San Cristobal. Consolacion del Sur is only a short distance from Pinas del Rio, capital of the province of that name. Later the scouts reported that the passenger coach, together with the military cars, had been derailed between Bacanaga and Tacon, and it appeared as if severe fighting had taken place between the escort of the train and the insurgents, who attacked it.

This news stirred up the military authorities sufficiently to cause them to send relief trains loaded with troops toward the scene. These forces, consisting of the Arapiles and Basastro battalions, under the command of Col. Arjona, have just returned. The troops brought with them the passengers, who are over forty-eight hours late, and the survivors and wounded of the military escort of the train. The latter, it appears, were running between Bacanaga and Tacon, when, near the point known as Kilometer 113, the train was compelled to stop on account of an obstruction across the line, and as it did so a smart rifle fire was opened upon the train from both sides of the road, while a party of the insurgents, were seen to march out of concealment behind the train and place heavy obstructions across the road. Other insurgents occupied themselves actively in removing the rails behind the obstruction, thereby catching the military train in a trap from which it could neither advance or retreat. The troops promptly returned the fire of the insurgents, who kept well under cover. The firing lasted three hours, according to the official statement. At the end of this time the insurgents are said to have been repulsed. It is announced that the military escort, on the arrival of the relief train, burned the military passenger train and returned to this city with the Basastro and Arapiles battalions. Unofficial versions of the affair, however, claim that the train was derailed and subsequently burned by the insurgents, and that the escort of the military train were rescued just in time to save them from being exterminated by the enemy. As it was, six soldiers of the escort are admitted to have been killed, and twenty-one soldiers were brought here wounded. The lieutenant is expected to die.

Latest details confirm the statement that the train was derailed by the insurgents, who dynamited it and afterward destroyed the cars completely. The defense made by the escort is said to have lasted practically three days, although it is not claimed that the firing continued all that time.

The insurgents who attacked the military train were in strong force, and it developed later to-day they also tried to destroy the relief train, but without effect.

Col. Arjona reports that in raising with the rescued escort of the train he was attacked by Antonio Maceo and a force of 5,000 insurgents. Artillery fire, however, was opened upon the enemy, and the latter retreated. The insurgent loss is not known. The Spaniards claim the insurgents did not burn the military train until after the retreating column of troops had retired.

Washington, Aug. 21.—A cable message has been received at the state department from Count General Lee at Havana, denying the report that Pearce Atkins, of Chicago, had been killed in Cuba. He says that Atkins was seen in Pinas del Rio on the 1st inst., several days after his death had been reported in the United States.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—In the chamber of deputies to-day a Carlist member asked what measures the government had taken to demand redress for the outrage reported to have been inflicted upon the Spanish flag by the people of Key West, Fla., recently. The minister of the interior in reply said that this was not the moment to discuss the matter. Thereupon a Carlist deputy retorted that the government always invoked the patriotism of the chamber in order to impose silence upon the deputies when awkward questions were asked. The incident caused momentary excitement in the chamber, but the Carlist and his friends were quickly called to order and the matter was dropped.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 21.—The fast-free steamer Unique, which has been running between this port and Detroit, has been sold to an agent of the Cuban government. She will be taken to the coast in ten days. It is intended to cut her cables down and turn her into a blockade runner. The price paid was not stated. The Unique was built with iron in mind alone, and has made some wonderful runs in the rivers.

Washington City, Aug. 21.—Acting Secretary Curtis to-day instructed the

collector of customs at Jacksonville, Fla., to release the suspected filibuster Three Friends, recently seized by the revenue cutter Boutwell, unless he knew of some good reason for her detention, not yet communicated to the department. It is believed there is no evidence tending to connect the Three Friends unlawfully with any Cuban expedition.

GUEST OF THE NATION.

Li Hung Chang to Have an Official Reception in the United States.

Washington City, Aug. 21.—President Cleveland has officially indicated that Li Hung Chang will be the guest of the nation during his forthcoming visit to this country and General Ruger, stationed at Governor's Island, has been designated to take charge of the details of the reception. The Chinese minister returned from New York to-day, after seeing Gen. Ruger and ex-Secretary J. W. Foster. The Chinese authorities, recognizing that Li is a guest, are loath to make any suggestions as to his reception, preferring to leave the details with the American officials.

Thus far it is settled only that the President's reception of Li will occur in New York. As a result there is some doubt whether the Chinese ambassador will visit Washington City at all. The proposed visit of Li to Boston has been abandoned also, the present plan being to extend the stay in New York because of the President's presence there, and to shorten it elsewhere.

HARD ON DR. BROWN

Miss Mattie Overman's Startling Confession—A Self-Declared Perjuror.

Rev. Dr. Brown Represented a Scoundrel of the Deep-est Dye.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The confession of Miss Mattie Overman, of the celebrated Brown case fame, is in her own handwriting, covering many sheets of legal case and for the present is in the safekeeping of Rev. W. W. Seudder, of Alameda, chairman of the Congregationalist committee on ecclesiastics. The document bears the date of Aug. 8, and was written in Los Angeles, where she is now sojourning under the protecting wing of one of the Christian missions.

Miss Overman did not present her confession in person, but entrusted it to the mails on the 10th inst., Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, who presided over the council that tried Dr. Brown, was astonished to have it placed in his hands.

In her written confession Miss Overman makes out Dr. Brown to be one of the blackest of villains, and herself to be his willing tool, ready to perjure herself for having him held up to the world as a much-abused man.

In her letter she said that her testimony given at the church trial was untrue from beginning to end, and that every statement made by her before the council had been carefully rehearsed in the presence of Dr. Brown that she might not say anything that would betray his guilty practices to the people who had looked upon him as a model of propriety and virtue.

Miss Overman wrote that she was impelled to disclose the true story of her relations with the former pastor of the First Congregational church of San Francisco because she felt that some of the members of the council had been pronouncing themselves for their findings in the church trial. She wished to soothe their feelings by telling them that they had declared Brown guilty of one of the blackest crimes against the church and society they would not have gone amiss. Every word of her former testimony she said was false and she did not hesitate to declare that he had maintained improper relations with Brown on many occasions. She did not specify the times or places minutely or in such a manner as to render verification easy, but she stated in plain terms that Brown had been criminally intimate with her many times.

Though there was no studied effort at bitterness against Dr. Brown there was undercurrent of resentment against her betrayer that was manifest in every other line.

At times the document was almost hysterical in her confession of sin and she went into particulars regarding the connection of others with the case that the council did not consider relevant and which were not weighed with the portions relating directly to the confession. She said that she was trying to live an upright life and outlive the past and that her only hope in doing so was to confess her wrongdoing with Dr. Brown.

As Dr. Brown has only been suspended by the Congregationalists, a meeting will be called in the near future to have him expelled.

The Bay conference will at once take up the case and will summon Miss Overman from Los Angeles to appear before it and tell about her intimacy with Dr. Brown. Dr. Brown will also be summoned before the conference.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanent restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak ankles. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 358, London, Ont.

Trout rods and flies, see our fine stock at Fox's, 18 Govt. St.

The finest assortment of articles suitable for wedding presents that can be seen in the provinces at Weller Bros.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

New York State Convention at Syracuse on August 31.

New York, Aug. 21.—The sub-committee of the Democratic party reform organization met and after a consultation, issued a call for a state convention to be held at Syracuse on Monday, Aug. 31, to choose delegates to the convention of the national democratic party at Indianapolis and to nominate or provide for the nomination of presidential electors, governor and other state officers, or to take such action in the premises as the committee may determine to be advisable. The call then continues: "In this grave crisis of our country, and of our party we earnestly ask the cooperation of all Democrats of New York who reject the Chicago platform and nominees and who believe that labor should be paid in honest dollars and that debts, public and private, should not be repudiated but should be scrupulously paid; of all Democrats who would defeat the attack now sacrilegiously made in the name of democracy upon industry and thrift, and would protect from that attack savings bank depositors, pensioners of the war, beneficiaries of life insurance and carriers of honest wages in every form, and of all Democrats who have been and are loyal to the principles and policy of which the Democratic party had steadfastly adhered during more than a century." The call is signed by Robert A. Windemann, chairman, and Charles Edwards, secretary of the state committee.

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Does one pill.

VASTNESS OF ST. PETER'S.

The building is so far beyond any familiar proportions that at first sight all details are lost upon its broad front. The mind and judgment are dazed and staggered. The earth should not be able to bear such weight upon its crust without cracking and bending like an overloaded table. On each side the colonnades run curving out like giant arms, always open to receive the nations that go up there to worship. The domes broods over all, like a giant's head motionless in meditation.

The vastness of the structure takes hold of a man as he issues from the street, by which he has come from Saint Angelo. In the open space in the square and in the ellipse between the colonnades and on the steps, 200,000 men could be drawn up in rank and file, horse, foot and guns. Excepting it be on some special occasion, there are rarely more than two or three hundred persons in sight. The paved emptiness makes one draw a breath of surprise, and human eyes seem to small to take in all the flatness below, all the breadth before and all the height above.

Taken together, the picture is too big for convenient sight. The impression itself moves unwillingly in the crimped brain. A building almost 500 feet high produces a monstrous effect upon the mind. Set down in words a description of it conveys no clear conception; seen for the first time, the impression produced by it cannot be put into language. It is something like a shock to the intelligence, perhaps, and not altogether a pleasant one. Carried beyond the limits of a mere mistake, exaggeration becomes caricature; but when it is magnified beyond humanity's common measures, it may acquire an element approaching terror. The awe-inspiring giants of mythology were but magnified men. The first sight of St. Peter's affects one as though in the everyday streets, walking among one's fellows, one should meet with a man forty feet high.

—The Century.

Gloom

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through

that imports nerve, siren ght, vigor to the whole body. Read

"Hood's Sar helped me wonderfully, changed weakness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart trouble so that I could not go up and

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City Engineer.

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Dr. T. J. Jones' Dental Business

will be carried on as usual during his illness.

Delicious Soups and Gravies . . .

Many housewives do not know how conveniently these can be made, just think—

One Tablespoonful of Johnston's Fluid Beef with vegetables will make a Quart of Strong Soup.

One Dessertspoonful will make enough Rich Gravy for the dinner of an ordinary family.

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16 oz. Bottle, \$1.00.



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VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate of Vet. Coll. Member Ost. Vet.
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JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER,
successor to John Dougherty. Yards and
warehouses cleaned, contracts made for
moving earth, etc. All orders left with
James P. Clegg, Fort Street, grocer;
Cochrane & Monk, corner of Douglas and
Douglas streets, will be promptly attended
Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—Barber's apprentice.
101 Douglas street. Apply 617-11.

FOR SALE.

NEW BICYCLES AT COST—One of the best
makes. Shore's Hardware Store, 27 Johnson
street. \$15-17.

FOR SALE—Black horse; one of the best
drivers in Victoria; suitable for lady or
gentleman; together with phaeton, the
buggy, harness, etc. Apply A. A. Davison,
50 Government street. \$10-12.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of ratten chairs,
settees, tables, etc., at very low prices
cash, at the B. C. Furniture Co., J. Cook
Manager.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—We have
been able to secure a few shares of the first
issue of La Fleur Stock (Comstock Mining
Co.), which we can sell private sale
for low figure. A. W. Morris & Co., Mining
Broker, 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Good driving and farm horse;
will trade for pair of pigs or cattle. George
McLennan, Cedar Hill Road. \$12-13.

FOR SALE—Well bred 4-year-old horse,
suitable for saddle or buggy. Apply 101
Douglas street. \$12-13.

WHY NOT TRY Marshall's whole grain
bread; also home made bread. \$1-12.
Marshall's, 101 Douglas street.

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TO LET—A large room, suitable for one or two
gentlemen; near from time; in a quiet family;
no children. Address P.O. Box 24, 101
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per word each insertion, and are re-
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PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bill Haynes and Timothy. Dealers in best
grades of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Range,
etc. Gasfitter, plumber, gas burner, gas pipe,
gas pipe fittings, gas pipe valves, Broad street, Vic-
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EDUCATIONAL.

MISS C. G. FOX

PRIVATE SCHOOL
For children, re-opens Monday, August 10th,
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Mason street, near Pandora.

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Will give PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTIONS
after September 1st. Those desiring lessons
will please apply at 24 Cadboro Bay Road.
Aug-11.

JEWELERS, ETC.

American Waterbury
Nickie Alarm Clocks, \$1.

Communications.

ASIATIC INVASION QUESTION.

To the Editor: I pointed out in my last that the Chinese government is an hybrid myth. The following succinct account will enable the general public to form their own conclusion:

The present sovereign is the ninth emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Lü-tsing (bluebird purity), which succeeded the Chinese dynasty of Ming, in the year 1641. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-ting Hui-tien, collected regulations of the great pure dynasty, which prescribe the government of the state as based upon the government of the family. The emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and as high priest of the empire, can alone with his immediate representatives and ministers perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastic hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood to the confucian or state religion.

The administration of the Chinese empire is under the supreme direction of the interior council chamber, comprising four members, two of Manchu, and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-Line (great college) who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire contained in the Ta-ting Hui-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated Ta-Hai-sze, ministers of state. Under their orders are the Li-Pu, or seven boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Manchu and a Chinese. They are: (1) The board of civil appointments; (2) the board of revenue; (3) the board of rights and ceremonies; (4) the military board; (5) the board of public works; (6) the high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction; (7) the board of admiralty. To these must be added the Tsung-lu Yamen (board of foreign affairs).

Independent of the government and theoretically above the central administration is the Tu-Chia Yuen, board of public censors, which consists of from 40 to 50 members under two presidents, one of Manchu, the other of Chinese birth. One censor must be present at the meeting of each of the government boards. The censors are of the highest literate of the empire and the mouthpiece of that class. They most strenuously oppose all and every innovation or change, no matter in what direction. They contend that the laws laid down for their guidance by their venerated sages are all-sufficient and sacred, and should be immutable. Any member of any of the boards of administration that ventures the onerous duty and advocates change becomes a marked man. Each man is afraid of his fellow hence no cohesion, no organization. Like unto her officials are her boards of administration, and different provinces and dependencies, hence China's weakness. The literate is the power that guides the vermilion pen, i.e., the emperor's autograph that rules the empire of China. The public revenue is mainly derived from land tax, licenses and customs duties. The amount of receipts from the foreign customs only is made known.

Population.—An estimate given by the board of revenue in 1887 made for China proper 303,241,969 acres in English square miles, 1,334,963. The principal dependencies are: Mongolia, area 1,288,635 miles, population 2,000,000; Manchuria, area 362,512 miles, population 15,000,000; Tibet, area 643,734 miles, population 0,000,000.

Japan.—The government of the Japanese empire was until lately that of an absolute monarchy. In the year 1868 the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war the power of the Shogun (together with that of the Daimios (fiefholders) who on the 25th June, 1869, regained their lands, revenues, and retainers to the Mikado, the supreme lord or emperor. Previous to the last change of government, which restored the ancient regime, the administrative authority rested with the Shogun (military commander) whom foreigners were at first led to recognize as the temporal sovereign, with whom they negotiated treaties of peace and commerce. The Shogunate was founded in 1184 by Yoritomo, a general of great valor and ability, and was continued through several dynasties until 1869, when the Tokugawa family were dispossessed of the usurped authority. Under the Shogun two hundred and fifty Daimios (feudal princes) shared the administrative power, being practically supreme in their respective domains conditionally upon their loyalty to the Shogun, hence a continuance of espionage and preparation for war, hence Japan's military strength. The total area of Japan is estimated at 157,004 square miles. To this must be added the Loochoo Islands and the island of Formosa. The census of 1891 was 40,718,677.

Treaties with foreign powers are made by duly authorized plenipotentiaries, who, among other things agree upon a customs tariff; the ports to be opened to trade; that their subjects may carry on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraint; that consular officers shall be the medium of communication between the authorities and merchants, and that treaty rights shall be duly respected. Treaties are on probation for some months and subject to modification if found necessary. If approved of they are ratified by the heads of the respective powers. Either of the contracting parties may demand a revision of the tariff and of commercial articles at the end of each ten years.

Treaty, 1858, Art. LIV... 2nd paragraph: "It is expressly stipulated that the British government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation."

Immigration and commercial treaties between the United States and China signed at Peking 17th November, 1880. Art. I. "Whereas in the opinion of the government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein affects, or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, or to endanger the well-being of any locality within the territory thereof, the government of China agrees that the government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend, and restrain, or exclude, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes

not being included in the limitation. Legislation in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse."

Art. 2. "Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as traders, or students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, (and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States,) shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and choice, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which shall be accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nations."

The foregoing defines clearly, that England or the Dominion of Canada, or that portion known as British Columbia, can under the favored nation clause, regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residences of Chinese laborers.

Commercial Treaty, Article 11.—"The governments of China and the United States mutually agree and undertake that Chinese subjects shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China." * * That Chinese do not respect this clause is well known to many British Columbians. That Chinese respect "treaty rights" is true, where war ships appear to enforce

such questions against the will of its own subjects.

In 1839 the transportation of convicts was suspended at the wish of the people. In 1849 convicts were refused by the people of the Cape of Good Hope. Earl Grey revived transportation. In Australia there was a great agitation. Robert Lowe raised his voice with many others and defied the government to land any more convicts. In 1853 transportation ceased, except to West Australia. The voice of the people was again raised—and this was stopped in 1863. Whatever crimes these convicts were guilty of they were the pioneers of Australia and helped greatly in making much of him. France followed suit. Germany did. England, not to be outdone, exhibited her fleet of warships. Li Hung Chang sneaking in his sleeve at their folly. If there is anything Chinese officials dislike it is making a sea voyage. To avoid this His Excellency would have sacrificed a large slice of his great wealth, but the Censors would otherwise. He was so powerful, too dangerous to their power, that his absence was necessary. So this high honor was done him. He was sent to Japan for the same reason. He is now well up in years; in addition to this there is great danger incurred in all this traveling, especially on this continent. There are many of the Laings and their descendants who have no love for him. The Chinese here may make great demonstrations of regard, but Li Hung

Chang being the case, are not Canadians, we ask, bound to consider the interests of the mother country in their treatment of foreigners?"

It may be compared with cutting down one of our giant Douglas firs to expose salt on the tail of a crow to expose verbiage, but the situation demands it.

H. E. Li Hung Chang is a skillful diplomat, proved by the fact of his being alive, also by his almost regal tour, yet strange to say he is the puppet of Russia. Her diplomats pulled the string and the censors did the rest. China's great man was sent, like the conqueror of old, to grace the coronation of the Czar. Russia set the fashion of making much of him. France followed suit. Germany did. England, not to be outdone, exhibited her fleet of warships. Li Hung Chang sneaking in his sleeve at their folly. If there is anything Chinese officials dislike it is making a sea voyage. To avoid this His Excellency would have sacrificed a large slice of his great wealth, but the Censors would otherwise. He was so powerful, too dangerous to their power, that his absence was necessary. So this high honor was done him. He was sent to Japan for the same reason. He is now well up in years; in addition to this there is great danger incurred in all this traveling, especially on this continent. There are many of the Laings and their descendants who have no love for him. The Chinese here may make great demonstrations of regard, but Li Hung

THE SECOND JAPANESE LINE.

San Diego Secures It—First Steamer Within Six Months.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 21.—The Union publishes the following special dispatch from Chicago: "Arrangements with the railroad are complete. I have written authority that the steamer will go to San Diego if San Diego and Los Angeles comply with the requirements made when we were there. I leave here for San Diego to-morrow, stopping one day at St. Louis. Mr. Asano leaves for New York to-morrow. Butler."

This refers to the arrangements between the Tosa Kiso Kwaishi of Japan and the Santa Fe railroad company to run steamers between Yokohama and San Diego for handling overland business, especially cotton, in Japan. The Union adds:

"At a conference with San Diego and Los Angeles people Mr. Asano stated that the company wanted which was a guarantee of 4000 tons a month cargo on the outbound steamers. He had not doubt as to cargoes bound for this country, but wanted to be sure of return cargoes. The arrangement with the Santa Fe would be such he thought, as would settle the question of handling cotton through this port, so that the bulk of the freight would be provided for. Perhaps two thousand tons of cotton per month would be handled. After a canvass of the situation, San Diego and Los Angeles committees agreed



CURE

Sick Headache fast relieves all the trouble incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Diarrhoea, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in removing complaints of the bowels, &c. Those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

HEAD

Ache they would be almost precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint but fortunately there is a remedy for it. Carter's Little Liver Pills are the best. Who ever tried them will find them little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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in the home of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it without fail.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their genial action remove all the bilious humors and restore health.

They are sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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1896.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria, for a license to sell George Lester Jones of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by him at his place of business, 150 Vancouver Street, situated on Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1896.

F. J. DAILEY.

WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a
Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star
Baking Powder
IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion
cannot resist the pure and wholesome
baking which so uniformly results from
the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
IS THE
LARGEST
DEMAND
IN CANADA.

MEETINGS.

Perry Creek Gold Mining Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the offices of the under-signed, at Victoria, on Saturday, Aug. 25, 1896, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of the following business, in accordance with Powers given in the "Complaints Amendment Act, 1892," to consider a proposal for the sale of the mine.

By order of the directors.

THOMAS C. SOUTHERN, Hon. Secy. T.G.M.W. Da.

15th July, 1896.

THE NEW BOY INSTALLED.

CANADA—Wilfrid, I may tell you plainly I like your looks, but "handsome is as handsome goes," you know. Now you may go to your duties.

them, otherwise they are rarely observed except in the breach. It will be noticed that rarely a mail comes from China that we do not read that a way ship is called for, or sent to some place to protect the lives or property of foreigners. After life has been taken and property destroyed compensation is rarely obtained except on threat of reprisals. Proscription is the prime factor of Chinese diplomacy; they can talk it in all the known languages and do so; nothing but demonstrative force has any effect.

As an example of this, see the Colonist, 14th inst.—"A Big Rescuing Question." That this journal does its duty for its masters and other provincial combines, the article under notice is proof positive. The welfare of the general public is not considered by this paper when it conflicts in any way with the interests of these combines.

The needs and aspirations of the people have a common assent—to stop forever any further immigration of Chinese or Japanese laborers. This is not a frictions desire of a few, but the urgent demand of the many, whose inherent rights are always invaded and outraged by these aliens. This is not a question to be decided upon by the law of either the Provincial, Dominion or Imperial authorities, but by the sovereign voice of the people, the well-spring of the Dominion parliament which the Chinese government may regard as injurious and of-

combine who are actually forging the gvens on themselves for the Asiatic parasites never ceases to throw out new shoots, slowly but surely strangling everything it comes in contact with.

It would be interesting to hear what H. E. Li Hung Chang and his educated suite say when they hear Chinese call-Kalmucks, Tunguses, Turcomans or Kirghis? They are all of the same race. The writer of the anti-Mongolian nonsense should confine himself to something he is conversant with. British relations will not be affected by British Columbia or the Dominion of Canada refusing to admit another Chinese or Japanese laborer. Whether Great Britain remains on friendly terms with China will be solely due to her power to enforce the same; not one foreigner would remain in China a single day except as slaves had the Chinese government i.e., the combines, the power to drive them out.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

More Greased Gloves Seven Years.
John Sirion, mason, Aultsville, Ont., had Salt Rheum so severe that for seven years he wore greased gloves. He writes: "I used a quarter of a box of Chase's Ointment. It cured me. No trace of Salt Rheum now." Chase's Ointment cures every bilious disease of the skin, allays itching instantly, and is a sterling remedy for piles. Avoid imitations. 60c. per box.

Japanese matting, Japanese rug, Japanese portiere cloth, Japanese crepe, Japanese straw rug and Tatiscam mats at Weller Bros.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, we cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. Castoria is the best medicine for babies.

—Guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, etc. Shore's Hardware.

to enter into a bond to guarantee \$4000 tons of freight per month, with the further agreement that if the freight was not forthcoming the amount would be made up in cash at the rate of \$3 per ton gold or \$2 per ton silver. This agreement having been reached, Mr. Asano assured the Southern Californians that he had no doubt that the Santa Fe company would make satisfactory arrangements with him for overland business.

If so, he said, the steamers would be pointed toward San Diego. He said the first steamer would be sent there within six months. The dispatch from Butler clinches the matter.

—My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Chorea and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry everyone in the world does not know how good it is, as I do—Mrs. Lima S. Harton, Grahamville, Marion county, Fla. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, etc. Shore's Hardware.

AUGUST.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
2	3	4	5	6	7
9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21
23	24	25	26	27	28
30	31				

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

JUDGE TURNER'S OPINION.

A letter written by Judge Turner of Spokane, prominently connected with the Le Roi company, has been made public. The judge, who has had a good deal of experience with both law and mining, should be something of an authority on the status of shareholders in mining companies incorporated under the laws of his state. He writes as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have your favor of the 30th ult. Our law is similar to yours concerning the liability of stockholders in ordinary corporations, but in mining corporations an exception is made. The mining property may be put in at any valuation fixed by the owners and fully paid up stock issued in payment of it. This is the explicit provision of the statute. The usual course in forming these corporations here is to value the property at the full sum for which the property is capitalized, issue the stock to the owners in the proportion that they own of the property, and then by the voluntary act of the stockholders devote a certain portion of the stock to sale for development and other purposes. While this is called treasury stock in common parlance, it is not so in fact. If the property should be valued at, say, one-third of the capital stock of the company, and stock issued to the owners for that amount, the remaining third being held in the treasury for sale to ordinary subscribers, I should say that the ordinary rule of liability would apply as to such subscribers, and that under our law, as well as your own, the subscribers to such stock would be liable to creditors for the full face value of their stock. Such stock would be technically treasury stock. Some of the companies bearing stock for development purposes may have lost sight of this distinction, but I hardly think so. You may be assured that in any company which I assist to form, the distinction will be made, and that all stock placed on the market will be fully paid up stock."

In the third case put by you, namely, valuing the mine at \$250,000 and valuing the cost of development at \$250,000, stock issued for the first would be considered fully paid up, because our statute says so, but the last would not be unless the full sum of \$250,000 was paid in. The statute says nothing about that, and a court of equity dealing with the rights of creditors will not indulge in any action to their prejudice or permit anyone else to do so. Concerning stock in companies formed in this state, I should say that if considered fully paid up here it would be so considered in British Columbia. I think the law of the locality would govern. Such would be the rule here concerning foreign companies, and I think the same rule would apply in your country. But of this you had best take the advice of counsel learned in the law of your own country."

Concerning the liability of holders of shares which are issued as Judge Turner describes, we cannot, as we have said before, undertake to decide. The legal status will be definitely made known only when some test case has been brought before the courts. But assuming that Judge Turner's interpretation of the law is correct, how many people who have bought shares in Spokane companies know that they are safe under it? Has any purchaser of such shares inquired how his shares were issued—whether as treasury stock proper or as stock contributed by the original holders for development purposes? We venture to say that the ordinary "small investor" never gives a thought to the matter. This is the sort of looseness against which complaint is made, and for which a remedy should be provided.

Stock is simply stock to the thousands of men who are tempted to buy because it is "cheap"; they have little chance of ascertaining whether it is the assessable or non-assessable kind, as very

Judge Turner's classification. The ignorance that prevails concerning such points very clearly illustrates the necessity of having some protective legislation.

The Toronto lacrosse club, which was for many years a most prominent upholder of Canada's national game, has been forced to disband. These few pitiful sentences from the Telegram explain the despatch: "The snake of professionalism, that seemingly cannot be checked, found its way into the five club league. Most of the clubs were bitten. Toronto had to leave the camp. Purely amateur first-class lacrosse is dead in Canada. The clubs now are ready to recompense their players. Three years ago the managers of the twelve became indignant when it was bussed that players were paid. Now they will not take the trouble to deny it." Is the time coming when all "sport" will be given over to professional hands?

The result of the recent election in Ontario, says the Toronto Globe, shows a net gain of thirteen seats for the Liberals as compared with the position of the parties at the dissolution of parliament; that is, they gained nineteen seats from the Conservatives and lost six seats that they had held in the last parliament. In addition to this, seven seats were carried by Petrons, McCarthyites or independent opponents of the straight government candidates. As a matter of fact, the Upper candidates in Ontario lost twenty seats which were represented by straight supporters of the government during the last parliament. As compared with the position of the parties at dissolution, the government suffered more seriously in Ontario than any other province of the confederation, except British Columbia and the Territories.

Judging from the following Chicago dispatch, the bicycle is to have its share in the great presidential campaign: "The executive committee of the National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Club held a meeting last night. From the mass of correspondence received from other citizens seeking information, it is evident that large masses will have to be handled, and nothing but military discipline can accomplish this without confusion. The executive committee has therefore adopted the following plan of organization: Companies of not more than fifty, nor less than thirty, shall be formed, each company to choose a captain, lieutenant, standard bearer and bugler. Every four companies shall be organized into a battalion, and shall choose a major, who shall select his aides and standard bearers. The executive committee shall choose brigade generals. It is anticipated to have a meeting at Chicago of all the members of the national organization at least once during the campaign."

THE SUBMARINE NAVAL BOAT.

The New York people who are interested in the submarine boat being built for the navy in Baltimore are concerned whether the navy department will authorize the construction of another craft of like type. This, from present indications, does not seem probable, although the matter depends entirely upon the results obtained by the boat now under way.

Most naval officers have little faith in this type of war craft. Perhaps this comes from their lack of precise knowledge of such boats, and it may spring also from the natural distrust of a boat the chief functions of which must be carried on under water. The builders insist, under their contract, demonstrate to the government the reliability of the new boat; they must operate it in all the numerous ways called for under the specifications, and if they are able to do all that is required of them, and ever come to the surface again, there will probably be established a confidence in the boat which does not at present exist.

The foreign submarine boats operate without much accident, and there is no reason, theoretically, why the American craft, an admittedly superior boat of its type, should not be a success. Whether it will have the tactical value claimed for it by the inventor remains to be seen. It is reasonable however, to suppose that a boat navigating under water, out of sight of an enemy, would be capable of doing more damage than a much more powerful boat, the movements of which were known to an alert antagonist.

The latest naval appropriation act allows the secretary of the navy to have built two more submarine boats if the Baltimore craft proves satisfactory. It is yet too early to determine the practicability of the first boat of this type, but this does not prevent naval officers from assuming the disadvantages of the boat. They admit the possibility of its value and they appreciate the varied offshoots which the inventor believes may be performed by his mechanism. They have, notwithstanding, a feeling that the boat will not be duplicated. If it shall succeed in meeting all the requirements, which are numerous and severe, the navy will have a valuable craft and the battle fleet an important ally.—New York Times.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul's Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle and after taking it a short time was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Kell, 675 Solby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all druggists. Henderson Bros. & Lanzler, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Shore's Hardware.

Okell & Morris damson and green grape preserves are a luxury. Try them.

HATCHING SEA FISH.

What Newfoundland's Experiment Has Established.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 3.—The annual report of the Newfoundland department of fisheries has just appeared. To many respects it is a very interesting document. The department has now been six years in existence. Its operations are mainly directed by Mr. Adolph Nielsen, superintendent of fisheries, whose reputation stands very high, and whose knowledge of fish and fisheries is unsurpassed. Until this department was organized the fisheries had been left to take care of themselves and through reckless and destructive modes of fishing, were in many localities declining to an enormous extent. Many of the great bays were largely depleted of cod, and no rules or regulations were enforced to prevent the destruction of immature fish which had been going on for generations. The same was true of the salmon fishery. The ruinous practice of "barring" the rivers had gone on unchecked until the salmon had totally disappeared in many of the best streams. The lobster and herring fisheries were equally neglected.

The department followed two lines of action from the outset. The first was a careful scientific study of the condition of the fisheries, with a view of ascertaining the causes of the decline, the injurious influences that were at work, and the best means for their restoration and protection. This was, of course, a work of time, but as accurate knowledge accumulated the department was enabled to formulate rules and regulations calculated to conserve and improve the various fisheries, and to arrest destructive modes of fishing. Wardens for the enforcement of these rules were appointed, and ere long a manifest improvement set in. The difficulty, however, of grappling with old, injurious influences, and overcoming the inveterate prejudices and fixed ideas of fishermen—the most conservative of all classes of men—were found to be very great. Gradually progress was made in bringing these industries under laws calculated to improve them, and large numbers of the more intelligent fishermen became convinced that these laws were devised for their benefit, and a disposition to obey the fishery rules was developed. Time will do the rest.

The other mode of action was designed to restore depleted waters by means of artificial propagation. It was not considered necessary to enter upon the hatching of salmon, as by removing all obstacles to the ascent of the salmon, the enforcement of a close time, and a vigilant guardianship of the rivers, it was believed they would recuperate of themselves; and this expectation has been to a very considerable extent realized already. There is a marked increase of salmon in the larger streams even now.

The department, however, devoted their chief attention to the artificial propagation of cod and lobsters, the two grand staples of the country. A cod hatchery was erected at Dildo Island, Trinity Bay, and was under the personal supervision of Mr. Nielsen. It was thoroughly equipped, and the apparatus was of the most approved type. Operations commenced on a small scale in 1890, but it was not till 1892 that the "planting" of the young fry reached such dimensions as were calculated to make an impression upon the stock of fish and produce a marked increase. Properly speaking, the cod hatchery has only been four years in operation, so that there has not been sufficient time to determine absolutely the success or failure of the great experiment. It would be unreasonable to expect, after such a short trial as four years, a great and overwhelming increase in the waters, especially when it is taken into account that a codfish requires four years to come to maturity. But the results in Trinity Bay, at this date, are peculiarly encouraging and give promise of complete success if the work continues to be carried on vigorously.

Even in one year after hatching commenced, large quantities of small fish were reported by the fishermen to have been seen by them in the waters of the bay, all of uniform size, and under unusual conditions, and in localities where they had never been seen before, so that they were led to consider them the result of the hatchery. A still more marked increase was observed in the following years, and at an early period of the spring when there were no fish in the neighboring bays. The cod were frequently seen by the fishermen when the water was clear and the weather calm, covering the bottom in a thick mass for long distances. Some days they went so near the land that the fishermen were able to take as many as they pleased from the rocks on the shore. In 1893 the early appearance of cod in increasing numbers continued, long before any fish were heard of elsewhere. In the spring of this year they appeared again in large masses and could be taken from the wharves with hook and line and the traps put out were well filled. The most intelligent inhabitants of Dildo forwarded a written statement to the department testifying to the great increase of fish since the hatchery was established, and expressing their thorough belief in its ultimate success. All this appears to prove that by artificial propagation codfish can be increased to an indefinite extent in large areas of water—a fact which is of immense importance not only to Newfoundland, but to all fishing countries.

It is gratifying to find that cod-hatching elsewhere has been not less successful. The United States fish commission had had a cod-hatchery in operation at Ten Pound Island, near Gloucester, for the last eight years, with the result, as lately reported by official authority, that cod-fishing, which for the last quarter of a century has been a lost industry on the shores of New England, has been largely restored, and that now there is a comparative abundance of cod in the waters where formerly they were very scarce. Even a more pronounced success has been reached in the large cod hatchery at Floderig, Norway, which has been in operation for thirteen years. Recently it has been enlarged so as to double its capacity. All classes, but especially the fishermen of the neighborhood, are enthusiastic in their praises of the hatchery. At Dunbar, Scotland, a cod hatchery was erected a few years ago, being modelled on that of Floderig. It has been decided to erect another on the Isle of Man, in order to stock the waters of the Irish Sea. Quite lately Mr. Nielsen had a letter from an eminent Italian pisciculturist asking him to forward a model of the Dildo hatchery and a description of the method of working it, the Italian government having decided to erect a salt water hatchery near Rome, France, is following suit. Cod hatching has long since passed the experimental stage, and it may now be regarded as an established fact that an exhausted cod fishery can be restored and sustained for all time by placing artificially hatched fry in the waters, which can be done at an inconsiderable expense. The important problem has now been solved.

At first the new idea was looked at and opposed and denounced as a fraud or the wild dream of lunatics. It is the fate of all new ideas which have to battle for their lives. But in no country has the artificial propagation of cod encountered such virulent and senseless and persistent opposition as in Newfoundland. Many of the poor fishermen regard it with horror as an impious interference with the province of the Creator. Others unable to understand the process, scoffed at it as entirely absurd, and believe that the promoters of it are mercenary schemers who want to get a pull at the public purse. Unfortunately the opposition has not been confined to the unenlightened fishermen. Persons from whom better things might have been expected, have opposed it tooth and nail, and if they could, would have prevented it from having a trial. Unluckily, too, it got mixed up in our mean party politics, as almost everything does. Some opposed it because it was introduced and supported by "the other side," and in order to get votes, pandered to the prejudices of the poor fishermen. The Evening Telegram, the organ of the government, denounced the hatchery from the outset, and, indeed, the whole department of fisheries, as an imposture and waste of public money. It heaped the lowest personal abuse on Mr. Nielsen and all connected with the department. No argument was ever attempted—merely vulgar abuse and calling names. Of course the government did not sanction such a course on the part of its organ, otherwise they would have withdrawn the grant, but they did not arrest it. The grant has been continued, but at a very reduced rate. This year the grant is \$9000 for the whole department. Even now there is danger that the hatchery may be closed and the whole machinery, apparatus and buildings left to rot, though the cost of maintaining it is but \$1000 per annum, and in the face of the facts I have recorded, all pointing to triumphant success if the hatching is continued for a couple of years. Great is the power of stupidity and ignorant prejudice.

During the six years that have passed since the hatchery commenced, the immense number of 825,929,000 cod fry were hatched and planted in the waters. The propagation of lobsters has been on a still more extensive scale. In six years 2,610,475,000 lobster eggs were hatched and planted in the waters around the coast. All these life germs would have been destroyed in the boilers of the lobster factories had they not been thus saved to increase the number in the waters. And yet there are persons here supposed to be intelligent, patriotic and influential who would have the whole department of fisheries abolished! Let us hope that there is enough intelligence and common sense among us to avert such a catastrophe.

All cases of weak, lame, back, backsore, lameness, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weev and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Boys' riveted overalls 50¢ a pair. Gilmore & McCandless.

Ladies' fine line of Al scissors and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

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Is the Time

To protect your eyes from bright sun light, dust, etc., by wearing our

PERFECTED SMOKE GLASSES.

They are cooling, soothing and beneficial to any eye.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

..... The Opticians, 51 Fort Street.

A genuine summer comfort can be realized by using FibreChamois to interline all your gowns, because it prevents any chance of their becoming crushed or dragged by the hard usage of picnics, boating and other summer outings. It gives a graceful stiffness and firmness which outlasts everything and makes you sure that your gown will have the same dainty style and hang at the end of a hard season's wear as at the beginning.

Welland Vale Bicycles at cost. There are none better. Shore's Hardware.

Okell & Morris damson and green grape preserves are a luxury. Try them.

READ

THE PROVINCE

"A Province I will give thee." —ANT. & CLAS.

OFFICES AT VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

CONTENTS

Men and Things	Sport
Parliament and Bar	Miscellaneous
The Library	Fish and Forbears
Agriculture	Original Story
Mining	Correspondence
Editorials	Prize Puzzle
Baton and Bulkin	Chess, Draughts

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Look

out

for

Carnival Number.

All Ladies

Board of Public School Trustees,

OF VICTORIA, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that all pupils attending the High School of this age of sixteen (16) years or over will be required to produce to the Principal of the High School a permit signed by the Secretary of the Board.

The above permit is obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Board, 51 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

Notice is also given that from and after Thursday, the 20th inst., no new pupils will be admitted during the present term to the primary or 5th Grade of the City Public Schools.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Public Schools in British Columbia, the Public Schools of this city will reopen on Monday, the 1st August, 1896, at 8 a.m.

By order,

R. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 18, 1896.

ICE
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HYDROX.
A Pure, Distilled Drinking Water.
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AT GOVERNMENT STREET.

BOWES, Dispenses Prescriptions.**LOCAL NEWS.**

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

-Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Govt. st.

-A special meeting of the council will be held this evening.

-Champ thinware at B. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

-Camp No. 32, Woodmen of the World, will meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

-Merchants' signs and price markers. Call and inspect Johnston's, Kirk block, Douglas street.

-BEAVER Plug is the highest grade and richest flavored Chewing Tobacco made. Try it.

-English Jelly Cans, Pudding Bowls, Jelly Moulds, Fance Jugs, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

-S. Y. Wootten has been appointed registrar-general of titles in addition to being registrar of joint stock companies.

The Lanark Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Ltd., will remove their head offices from Vancouver to Victoria on the 20th of September.

-An order in council has been passed which provides for the recognition in this province of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom; like privileges having been extended to the province by the Imperial authorities.

-Mayor Beaven has called a public meeting for Friday evening, August 28, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of petitioning the Dominion parliament to enact a law further restricting the immigration of Chinese and Japanese.

-David Logan, of Nitinat, has been appointed a justice of the peace for Cowichan-Alberni and Esquimalt districts, and Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, of Sandon, has been made a stipendiary magistrate for the county of Kootenay and the Kettle River division of Yale.

Formal notice is given in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette by the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway & Navigation Company that they will apply for incorporation at the next session of the local house, with power to build a railway from Vancouver to the eastern boundary of the province, with additional authority to operate connecting steamship lines.

-Captain S. F. Scott, of Vancouver, who was manager of the Anglo-American Gold and Platinum Mining Co. Ltd., has made application to the courts for an order winding up the concern. The motion has been set for hearing at Vancouver next Wednesday. It is understood that the captain is so acting for the purpose of facilitating the investigation of the Eastern stockholders who lost so much money in the concern.

-Hon. Col. Baker lectured last evening before the Teachers' Association at the South Park school. His subject was "Altruism," and the speaker made his subject very interesting. A vote of thanks was proposed at the close by Principal Netherby and seconded by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. Hon. Col. Baker has promised to have the lecture printed.

-Marshall Bray, government agent at Nanaimo, has been appointed gold commissioner for that portion of Vancouver Island within the described limits: Commencing at the northeast corner of Chemainus district; thence due west to the Alberni mining recording district; thence northwesterly on a right line to Cape Scott; thence following the meanderings of the east coast of Vancouver Island to the place of commencement, excluding all that portion of the Alberni mining recording district embraced therein. And also for all the islands lying between the said portion of the east coast of Vancouver Island and the mainland of the province, including Texada island, but not including the islands in the New Westminster mining recording district.

-Mrs. M. Carey is called to mourn the death of her sister, Mrs. Daniel Carmody, aged only about 35. The lady has been a victim of consumption for some time. Her home was formerly Chehalis. From thence the family removed to Tacoma, Washington, thence to Victoria, B. C., and finally to Phoenix, Arizona. None of these changes did the sick woman pronounced dead, finally claiming her while yet of youthful years. Undertaker Brown assisted in fitting the remains at the train here, Friday evening. The funeral occurred the following morning from the R. C. church. Rev. Father Kelly officiating. Mrs. Carmody leaves, besides her husband, three children, Daniel, Lenore and Arthur, aged fourteen, eleven and seven. These will remain at their Uncle Carey's home for the present. Mrs. Wm. Cosgrave, of Detroit, sister of deceased, and John Fitzpatrick, brother, accompanied

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Alumina, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

panied by his daughter, were here for the physician. The Clerks, Lapier, Michigan.

-Don't be deceived. Insist on getting the genuine TONKA Smoking Mixtures, 10 cents a package or 12 pound tins.

-In one of the show windows of Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s establishment is exhibited a number of ripe, red peaches, full grown and of very tempting appearance, which were plucked this morning from a tree in Mr. Ross' garden on Hillside avenue.

-Mr. R. Carter, the present secretary of the Y.M.C.A., resigning at the end of this month, Mr. Herbert Roper will occupy that position. Mr. Roper is well known in Y.M.C.A. circles, having been for some time past connected with the Tacoma institution of that body.

-Mr. Hatcher and his companions having reported that they caught some salmon flesh on a trolling hook while out fishing on Sunday the provincial police will probably drag the area in that vicinity to-morrow morning.

-Some repairs being made to the cable which affords telegraphic communication with the Mainland is responsible for this third day of "splendid isolation," and a dearth of telegraphic dispatches in the columns of the Times.

-Mr. C. S. Pearson, of Sardinia, Chile, has left for the east, taking his three nephews (whose parents were lost at the Point Ellice bridge disaster) to their uncle and aunt, who reside in the county of Leeds, Ont., and with whom the orphans will make their future home.

-The Adelson-Levy quarrel between neighbors was again aired in the police court this morning before Magistrate Macrae. A witness called, told of the abusive epithets used by Mr. Adelson and of the numerous articles of crockery thrown by Mrs. Levy, but as to which of the two assaulted the other, witness could not say—neither could the magistrate, who dismissed the case with a warning to each. Three small boys were also brought before the magistrate charged with throwing stones at and annoying some picnickers at Fowl Bay. They were convicted and discharged.

-George Millet, a precocious lad, 12 years of age, appeared in the provincial police court this morning to answer the charge of stealing \$21 from his parents, who live at Oak Bay. George started to Sidney, engaged a boat and started fishing. Upon his return he was met by a provincial officer to whom the parents had reported the theft. He had only \$11 of the money left. In the court he pleaded guilty and Magistrate Macrae reserved sentence until Monday, as he is in a quandary what to do with the lad.

-Lunch time at the new parliament buildings and the postoffice building today was spent in preparation for the great "luncheon" match to be played to-morrow between the teams from the two buildings. The captains were busy instructing their men in the technicalities of the game. Nearly all now have a bowing acquaintance with the rules, and some can scoop up the ball with the increase. But they are few. The rivalry is so intense that it is an open secret that the ambulance will be at the grounds in readiness, and will not go until it gets a full load. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

-Yesterday afternoon the corporation of the city of Victoria and the Consolidated Electric Railway Company were served with a writ taken out by Mr. S. Perry Mills, solicitor for Dr. A. L. Prentiss of Seattle. The claim is for \$50,000 damages on account of the death of Mrs. Prentiss, one of the victims of the Point Ellice bridge disaster. In the endorsement of the writ the defendants are charged with holding out and representing to the said Marian Gertrude Prevost that the Point Ellice bridge was a safe bridge to travel over in an electric tram car and with wrongful acts and neglect in allowing to be carried the said Marian Gertrude Prevost in an overloaded electric car.

LOUIS STARK'S DEATH.

Preliminary Trial of Hodgson, Accused of His Murder.

Before Magistrate Bate at Nanaimo yesterday Ephraim Hodgson appeared for preliminary trial on the charge of murdering Louis Stark on February 27, 1895. The prosecution was in the hands of Mr. F. McB. Young, while Mr. E. P. Davis appeared for the defence. Most of the evidence related to the finding of Stark's body at the foot of a bluff near his house. It was Hodgson who gave the alarm and led the way to the place where the body lay. His story, as told to several of the witnesses, was that the old man had been in his place on the previous day and had gone home in the dark. Hodgson lending him a pit lamp to light him on the way. The trail between the two places leads in places along the edge of the bluff at the foot of which the body was found. Hodgson's statement to the various witnesses was that when Stark did not turn up at his (Hodgson's) house next day he went in search of him and found the dead body. He went into Nanaimo to tell the authorities, afterwards conducting Constable McLean and others to the place where the body lay. Dr. Davis, who made the post mortem examination, testified as to the condition of the body. He had found a clot of blood on the brain, which must have been caused before death took place. It must have been caused either by rupture of an artery of the brain due to severe mental strain or diseased condition of the artery by a severe blow on the head or face produced by being struck or falling or by a concussion of the brain from falling any distance. He thought the evidence showed that death was due to concussion. It was possible, but hardly probable that a man should fall the height of the bluff and be bruised as little as Stark was.

The examination was not concluded.

-John Livingstone, of Limestone Bros., the well known firm of Borden and Limestone, Ont., left a fortune to be divided among his heirs of close upon \$1,000,000. His estate was valued at \$500,000 besides which he carried an insurance of \$500,000. Thirty-five years ago he landed in Canada, a poor Scotch lad without a second suit of clothes.

The Children

Look their best during the holidays. Have their photos taken by . . .

SKENE LOWE.**SHIPPING.**

Doing in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-four Hours.

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British Columbia.**VANCOUVER.**

The pliedriver, which is doing some work at the Union Steamship Co.'s wharf, fell over as the result of the loosening of one of the guy lines. A man was sitting within six feet from it when it fell and thus narrowly escaped instant death.

A report was circulated that there were some cases of diphtheria at English Bay. Health Officer Marion has made a search at all of the houses and tents, but has found nothing.

The bar room of the Manor house was burglarized yesterday morning. The thieves pried open a back door with a sledge and entered the bar room, where they appropriated four bottles of champagne and two boxes of cigars. Another empty champagne bottle was on the counter. The cash register, which in itself is worth \$275, was taken, but afterwards found in the back yard under some bushes. It had been opened and some small silver—about \$150—stolen.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Several of the largest canneries have completed their pack, but will continue to make tins and cans as long as the run lasts. From various causes, several canneries have still the bulk of their pack to get out, generally speaking, by the end of this week, should another spurt occur. The Fraser pack of sockeyes for 1896 will be practically finished. Some canneries are still paying 25 cents per fish, but the average price is 15 cents.

The price of hay is not going to be high this season. \$5 per ton at the river landings being the price now quoted by several wholesale firms.

Four carloads of cattle arrived Wednesday from the interior; two carloads to be shipped to Victoria and two carloads to Nanaimo.

Three hundred and fifty cases of eggs were received per Great Northern on Tuesday evening; 170 cases for Victoria and 175 cases for Nanaimo.

At Mr. Henry Vasey's place, the old Fisher ranch, near Ladner, Gerald, the little son of Mr. Sam Smith, of this city, was accidentally drowned. He and another little fellow were playing near the ditch of the new Delta dyke, when the boy slipped into the water. His companion immediately ran into the house and gave the alarm, but, on returning, was too frightened to recollect the exact spot where the boy had disappeared. This caused some delay, and when, after a search, the little fellow was found, he was beyond all human aid.

At a mass meeting the citizens organized for the purpose of ensuring the success of the forthcoming agricultural exhibition, Mayor Shillier was elected chairman. A. Melliss was elected secretary. G. D. Brymner treasurer. All present were constituted general committee, and the vice-chairmen chosen were Mr. Justice Boile, J. H. Kennedy, M. P. F., Ald. Owen, G. E. Corbould, R. F. Anderson, G. D. Brymner, E. A. Wyld, S. J. Thompson, W. J. Watkins, R. McBride, E. Swan, D. J. Mann, A. Lemay, J. B. McLaren and R. Jardine. The following is a summary of the programme: Lacrosse, football, bicycle meet, gymkhana, sports, athletics, sailors' sports and Caledonian games, aquatics, including steam launch races and horse races. There will be a children's fair and a subscription hall. Great attention will be paid to decorations this year.

CONGRESS OF GERMAN WOMEN.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the approaching international congress of women's work, to be held in Berlin, Germany, September 19th to 20th inclusive. The programme for the meeting, which will be the first of its kind ever held in the conservative fatherland, is about completed. Social functions will open and close the congress. Every morning there will be discussions of practical character by women of international reputation. Papers and reports will be read on the care and education of children, also on schools and colleges for girls, technical and professional training for women, work of women in public life, on school boards, boards of guardians and their legal position and disabilities. The last day will be devoted to what women are doing in literature, science and art, and also in the peace movement of Europe. In the afternoon the ladies will inspect the institutions in the vicinity of Berlin, the homes, hospitals, schools and housekeeping and cooking schools.



CHASE & SANBORN'S Seal Brand Coffee
is the "finest grown." For perfect results
follow directions in each can.

Packed ground or unground in cans only.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON, MONTREAL, CHICAGO.

L'S FLIGHT FROM GORDON.

Not the Happiest Incident of the Great Man's Life.

The most lionized man on the face of the globe this day is Li Hung Chang, China's leading statesman and diplomat. No reigning monarch could have been received in European courts with greater marks of respect, none could have been more sumptuously entertained than this yellow-faced, almond-eyed K'ien-hellen. His whole European journey has been a fitting sequel to a singularly brilliant career in his own country, where for well nigh forty years he has pulled the strings that kept the huge and unwieldy governmental machine in motion.

Still, even Li has had his troubles! And when I say this I am not only referring to the temporary withdrawal of his yellow jacket or his peacock feather during the war with Japan two years ago. Let us go a good deal further back than that—to the time when a formidable rebellion threatened the very existence of the reigning Manchu dynasty, and we find that on one occasion, for three long days and nights, the great Li was engaged in dodging in a most undignified manner an avenging nemesis in the person of "Chinese" Gordon. Li was a comparatively young man in those days, and presumably a good sprinter, and it is to this circumstance that he probably owed his salvation, for Gordon had sworn to riddle him with bullets on sight.

How all this came about I will endeavor to explain briefly, as follows:

In the year 1860 there broke out in the south of China a formidable insurrection against the imperial authority, headed by a schoolmaster named Hung-tsun-schuen of Taiping. This individual declared himself to be an emissary from the gods sent to remove the Manchu dynasty and to occupy the throne of China. He styled himself the heavenly king, gathered around him hordes many thousands of followers, and by a bold dash captured the important and populous city of Nanking. With this place as a base of operations he organized a systematic campaign against the government forces, and, being uniformly victorious, began in 1860 to threaten Shanghai and the other ports. It was at this juncture that the Chinese authorities betrothed themselves of turning to the Europeans for aid, and two American adventurers named Ward and Burgevine were commissioned by the governor of Shanghai to raise troops for the defense of the city.

Ward's first military operation—an attack on a point called Sung-Kiang—was a failure, half his men, Americans and foreign sailors, being killed and the rest driven off. A second attack, however, supported by several thousand well-trained imperialists, resulted in the capture of the place and the conflagration of Ward's forces of the bombastic title of the "ever victorious army." For a time fortune continued to smile on the imperialist cause, Ward leading his men from victory to victory. Then suddenly the tide turned. The Taipings received large reinforcements from the interior, swept all opposition before them, bottled Ward's army up in Sung-Kiang and advanced rapidly on Shanghai.

It was a critical moment, and but for the energetic intervention of the foreign naval forces in the harbor, the town would doubtless have fallen a prey to the savage and remorseless foe. In a desperate conflict on August 18, 1860, outside the city walls, the Taipings suffered a first defeat. On the following day they were routed with great carnage and driven back to Soochow, their starting point.

The aggressiveness of the rebels was but temporarily curbed, however. Two years later the "heavenly king" made a fresh move on Shanghai, only to be defeated once more. In September of the same year, in the heat of the campaign, the indefatigable Ward received his death wound and the command of the imperial army devolved upon his second. Burgevine proved unequal to the task, and besides this was caught plundering the Chinese treasury at Shanghai. Accordingly, in January, 1861, he received his walking papers, and the Chinese government made a formal application to the English for the loan of an experienced officer from the ranks of her majesty's army. And thus it came to pass that Charles Gordon, an officer of the Royal Engineers, received the appointment as commander of the imperial forces in the campaign against the Taipings.

The strong personality of this remarkable man is familiar to the general reader, combining as he did the practical sense of the modern Anglo-Saxon with the chivalry and mysticism of the crusader of old. With nothing but his powerful walking stick, which he used with the effect of a magician's wand,

THE WORLD'S BEST

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

Dr. E. Monin, Secretary of the "Société Française d'Hygène," writes:

It is the remedy valued by sedentary workers whose functions it regulates.

Most valuable to prevent hemorrhoids.

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature of the firm "Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

Gordon inspired his men with an almost superstitious awe and led them on to victory. He received full charge of the military operations proper, but stood nominally under the orders of Li Hung Chang, governor-general of the province, who accompanied the army as the personal representative of the emperor. Gordon's first success of importance was his capture of the fortified town of Tsitsan. The event also became the occasion of his first disagreement with Li. Among the prisoners were seven leaders who had aroused the special enmity of the mandarins, and orders were issued for their slow execution by torture. Hearing this, Gordon put in a vehement protest, declaring that no such act of barbarity should occur while he was commander. Li's authority, however, being paramount, the cruel decree was carried out to the letter, and the victims were decapitated many long hours previous to decapitation.

The capture of Tsitsan was quickly followed by the reduction of the fortifications of Quinsu and Wanti, which achievement completed the investment of Coochow, the rebel capital. The siege of the place was fraught with dangers of the most serious nature. Its fortifications were exceedingly strong, and it contained a numerous and well disciplined garrison, well provided with provisions and munitions of war. A first attack was beaten off triumphantly, and it looked as if the place would only fall after a protracted siege. Now, however, an unexpected opportunity presented itself to the besiegers. Several of the Taiping generals, wearied of fighting in a hopeless cause, secretly approached Gordon with a proposition to admit his troops into the city on a given date, providing their lives and liberties should be spared.

The matter was referred to Li Hung Chang and a solemn compact to that effect was at once entered into between the two parties, both Gordon and Li staking their honor on its faithful fulfillment. The consequence of this was that when the imperialists next approached the city gates they found no opposition, and entering the town, planted the imperial standard on the citadel.

The honorable and chivalrous soldier that he was, Gordon's first thought after the occupation of the town was to free the Taiping leaders who had rendered the achievement possible. But what was his dismay when he learned that they already had been placed in a row and decapitated behind the city gate by Li's special order. Tears of poignant grief welled into his eyes, but they soon gave place to savage rage and an outbreak of vindictive feeling, boiling little good to his treacherous colleague.

Arming himself with a revolver, Gordon rushed from his tent in search of him. Li, it is said, got wind of the danger in the nick of time, and being fleet of foot succeeded in distancing his pursuer through the alleys of tents in the grand camp and hiding himself amid the army supplies in the commissariat department. The pursuit however, in one way or another seven days. Gordon was determined on vengeance and called upon his officers and men to help him and the culprit, but to no avail. Li kept well out of sight and did not emerge from his hiding place until through the efforts of several high officials, the irate Englishman's anger had been somewhat appeased. Gordon was, however, thoroughly disgusted, and sent in his resignation to Pekin, and it took many months of entreaty and persuasion on the part of the emperor to induce him to reconsider his decision, and complete his work of subduing the Taiping rebellion. When this was accomplished he returned to England, after making his final peace with the crafty Li.—*V. Gibney.*

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WHEN THE BOY'S VOICE CHANGES.

This way in which the male voice is used at the age of puberty determines, in the opinion of Mr. Davidson Palmer, whether it is to become a good or bad voice. His words are quoted by the Musical Record as follows:

"At that period when the voice 'breaks,' or changes (sometimes the change is so gradual that it can not be said to break at all), he usually finds that there are two ways in which he can produce it. At the bottom is the beginning of the man's voice, which, if forced, becomes a soprano register, and goes by the name of 'chest voice.' This 'head voice' can be carried down to the bottom, or nearly to the bottom, of the vocal compass, while the 'chest voice' can, with some effort, be carried a distance upward, though never to the top. If now the boy commences to speak in the newly acquired 'chest voice,' and gives up the old voice, the result in after-life will be either a bad voice or, at best, an indifferent one. If, on the other hand, he continues to speak in the old 'head voice,' in tones which will be somewhat high at first, but will get lower, fuller, and more manly by degrees as the physical frame develops, the result will be a good voice—a voice which will stand almost any amount of wear and tear, and will retain a great deal of its strength and beauty, even though at a later period the mode of production be altered."

A Good Deal in a Few Words.

"I paid a Toronto specialist a large sum of money, but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally, almost in despair, and assuredly without any faith, I tried Chase's Catarrh Cure. It is all that it is recommended, which is saying a good deal in a few words," said Rogers, clerk, Division Court, Boston. Improved blower in each 25c a box.

NOTES OF INCORPORATION.

Several New Companies Organized to Engage in Mining.

During the past week new companies with an aggregate capitalization amounting to five millions and a quarter have been formed. The majority are supplied by Kootenay, but the other parts of the province are also represented.

With the primary object of acquiring and developing the Phoenix, Libby R. and Albermarle claims, which are situated on the north fork of Carpenter creek, Slocan district, the Phoenix Consolidated-Mining Company, Ltd., of London, England, \$1,000,000, has been formed by Mr. John D. Farren, of Spokane, J. E. Ponpore, of Nakusp; Dr. J. W. Bruner, of Sandon; James Burridge, of Winnipeg, and Geo. McL. Brown, of Vancouver.

The following Rossland companies have been formed: The Silver Bell Mining company, Ltd., with a capital of one million dollars, the incorporators being Messrs. Geo. A. Pounder, J. J. Henager and M. O. Tibbits. The Columbia and Ontario Gold Mining company has been incorporated by Messrs. J. B. Miller, R. R. Gamey, J. Y. Cole and Jonathan White, with a capital of \$750,000. The head office of the following two companies are also at Rossland: The Rossland Homestake Gold Mining company and the Young British American Gold Mining company. The capitalization of each is \$1,000,000. The former's trustees are Messrs. W. G. Johnson, D. M. Linnard and G. H. Bayne, and the latter's are Messrs. H. C. Walters, R. C. Pollett and Joseph H. Adams.

At Vernon the Morning Glory Mining Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, to purchase and develop the Morning Glory mine on the east side of Okanagan Lake. In Alberni district the Minerva Gold and Happy Day claims will be acquired by the Pacific Consolidated Gold Mining Co., whose capital stock is also \$500,000. The head office will be in Victoria. Messrs. Geo. McPhee, Josiah Hemans and C. N. Gowen are the incorporators and trustees.

The Two Friends Mining Co., of Vancouver, has been formed to take over the Two Friends claim on Springer creek, Slocan. The capitalization of this company is \$750,000, and the trustees are Messrs. E. Evans, F. C. Innes, C. T. Dunbar and O. Plunkett.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep.

He—So, Miss Reader carried off the honors of her class. She—Yes, she wore the prettiest dress.

The Friend of the Aged.
MACK'S RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Old people find Mack's Pills their greatest balsams for. They keep the kidneys, Liver and Bowels active, right, and thus prevent disease, not more especially that dread disease of old age, RHEUMATISM. To those suffering from Rheumatic Ailments they are a precious balsom, relieving the suffering and curing the disease. Price per box. All druggists.

MAKE MAN.

THE GREAT MUDIAN.
CONTINUOUS FAILURES IN LIFE ARE THE RESULT OF NERVOUS DISEASE. This is the secret of the success of the cure. It has been endorsed by the leading scientists and men of science in America. Mudian is purely veg. or tablet. It removes the nervousness and pain in the body.

Advertising
The new discovery we make to the medical world is the old famous Mudian Medical Fluid. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Lessens the grand train of health, makes yourself a year younger by removing the California remedies. Write for free catalogue, send for testimonials and circuses free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
Boston, Montreal, etc.
San Francisco, California.



BUILT UP THE SYSTEM IN A WONDERFUL MANNER.



James A. Bell, of Beaverton, Ont., brother of the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., prostrated by nervous debacles. A victim of the trouble for several years. South American Nervine effected a complete cure. In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. The former was well known by his numerous friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Temperance of Temperance. Among the 30,000 members of this order in Ontario his counsel is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, battling against the evils of intemperance. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in the West. His brother Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly educated minister, a man of great influence, though perhaps more eccentric than that of his eminent brother. He is one of the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly marred by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can fit work when this trouble takes hold of him and especially when it becomes chronic, as was, certainly, the case with Mr. Bell? The truth is reached such intensity that last June he was completely prostrated. In this condition a friend recommended South American Nervine. Ready to try anything and everything, though he thought he had cured himself, a bottle of the medicine was taken and the work was done. Employing his own language: "Two bottles of South American Nervine immediately relieved my headaches and I have built up my system in a wonderful manner." Let us not deprecate the good our engineers and social reformers are doing in the world, but how illit is for their work were it not the relief that South American Nervine brings them when they are prostrated. The system is a result of hard, earnest and continuous work breaks down. Nervine treats the system as the wise reformer treats the evils of the body. An disease comes from the stagnation of the nerve centers. This is a sensible fact. Nervine at once cures on these nerve centers; gives to them health and vigor; and then carries a through the system strong, free from all disease. Various varieties are in the market.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

NOTICE.

James Bay bridge is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Waddington Alley is closed to traffic.
R. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

JULY

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Victoria Loan Office,

BY GOVERNMENT.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business firmly established.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO-MORROW'S GAMES

Excellent Sports at the Caledonia Park—Proceeds in Aid of the P. O. Home.

The Stearn's Sextuplet vs. Express Train—The Shooting Season Opened.

THE GUN.

THE SEASON OPENS.

Pandemonium reigned supreme at the E. & N. R. R. station this morning. Hunters, dogs and guns were there in abundance. The dogs, being the spokesmen for the party, with no uncertain yells proclaimed the opening of the shooting season. Many of the sportsmen were provided with rifles and shot-guns, while a few who were unable to divorce themselves from their old love, also carried a rod, basket, and the little round can labelled "worms." The E. & N. Railway Company were not fortunate enough to secure funds from all the sportsmen or an additional levy for their dogs. The V. & S. had its fair share of eager hunters, for a report from Sidney states that "there are a tremendous lot of pigeons around here." Others went out in steam launches and sail-boats to the islands in the gulf, where grouse are said to be very plentiful. Not a few drove out into the country to try their luck with the birds nearer the city. The game act as amended at the last sitting of the house makes it lawful to shoot from to-day: Deer, duck, grouse (not willow grouse), meadow lark and ptarmigan.

THE WHEEL.

RACING AN EXPRESS.

Further particulars are to hand about the famous race of the sextuplet, and team of E. C. Stearns & Co., against the Empire State express, which took place recently. The Syme Standard says:

"Not contented with nearly losing their lives in a vain attempt to carry out the much talked of plan of racing the Empire State express, the Stearns sextuplet team made another try yesterday afternoon and accomplished the feat in the presence of hundreds of spectators, who looked upon the spectacle with amusement. The riders showed as much bravado as a parachute jumper leaping from the clouds, and although they had a trench but four feet wide in which to push their ponderous machine, they kept it under headway for a good half mile and finished a good four lengths ahead of No. 900, the stock of which was pouring a large volume of smoke as the frenzies shovelled in coal in a vain attempt to get up steam.

Of course the train was not under full headway at the point at which the attempt was made, and therefore it was no impossibility which the six strapping young fellows attempted. They had been riding this same machine ever since spring in anticipation of this event, not only at Kirkwood park, where it is smooth and level, but in the early hours of the morning out on the Chever plank road. In this way they became accustomed to the bumping and jarring of riding over an uneven surface, and William Cox, to whom was assigned the task of steering the machine, had become so expert that he could guide it over almost any kind of a road which would permit of passage.

So confident were the team of being able to ride the sextuplet in a narrow space that when the attempt was made last Saturday the path had not been prepared at all. Yesterday, however, the circumstances were much more favorable. The officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Central railroads were very much interested in the experiment, and a section gang was ordered out in the morning and the men spent several hours in digging out and leveling up the passage between tracks Nos. 2 and 3 from the row of poplar trees opposite the old base-ball grounds in Geddes out for about a mile to the old stone pump-house and the high tower with red reservoir, which is the most prominent landmark in this vicinity. This stretch was not quite as long as the men would like to have it, being cut off by a curve at the pump-house, through which the wooden bridge passes. On this account the undertaking was particularly hazardous, it being necessary to station a number of men on either side of the track to catch the sextuplet as it came up to the mark under headway. Several times in practice the team had come very near plunging headlong into the six-foot trench, and on one occasion nearly all the pedals on one side of the machine were smashed.

Arrangement was made yesterday whereby the Oswego train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks, which came so near running into the sextuplet last Saturday, came through a little ahead of time so that it was well out of the way before the Empire state loomed up around the distant curve. Here several men were stationed with white flags and as soon as the Empire showed round the curve the sextuplet was shoved off and timer slowly got under headway, rapidly increasing their speed, however, until the train came almost abreast with them, when they let out a full headway and slowly crept to the front, finishing at the end of the half-mile, as has been stated, about four lengths to the good. The engineer and passengers of the train had been advised of the fact that a race was on at the New York Central station, for heads were out almost every window and there was great cheering and excitement all along the line. A gang of Geddes woodmen followed along and two or three of them narrowly escaped being caught under the wheels of the big machine.

It was expected that Arthur Yates, the official photographer of the New

York Central, who was present to witness the test, would be able to get a good picture of the race, but owing to the fact that the sextuplet finished so far ahead of the train he was unable to get a good negative and so another attempt was made with the Empire state going east, which reaches the spot at 3:45. This time Mr. Yates was successful in getting a good picture, in fact he used four cameras, getting four splendid negatives. All pictures show the train and sextuplet under full headway so plainly that there can be no doubt whatever as to the genuineness of the trial.

A CLUB RUN.

Captain Dallin, of the Victoria Wheelmen's club, has completed arrangements for a club run-to-morrow afternoon. The course will be from the corner of Yates and Government streets to where the captain directs. All those wishing to join are directed to be on hand at 2:30 sharp, as the run is a blind one and stragglers will have no opportunity of finding out the course route.

The pace will be a moderate one, so that all may without difficulty take part.

LACROSSE IN AID OF THE ORPHANS.

The sports at the Caledonia Grounds to-morrow afternoon will be under the patronage of His Worship Mayor Bowes. The main feature of the day's sports will be a great and scientific game of lacrosse between the crack teams from the new parliament buildings and the new postoffice. It is currently rumored that the members of the Capital team will be there in a body to compete for some pointers that will be of the greatest possible benefit to them in the next league game. The programme also includes a greasy pig race, a pie-eating contest, a boxing contest, bag-pipe playing by Pete McDonald, Highland fling dancing and a wheeler race. As the proceeds will go to the Protestant Orphans' Home, there is sure to be a large attendance.

Hon. Mr. Martin will face the ball for the lacrosse match. The sports begin at 2:30 sharp and the admission fee has been fixed at the nominal sum of 25 cents.

THE TUFF,

ELECTRIC STARTING MACHINE.

Salt Lake, Aug. 21.—A special to the Tribune from Helena, Mont., says: For the first time in the history of racing, an electric starting machine was used on the race track here in the starting of horses. The machine was operated on the course at the fair grounds at the opening of the Montana racing meeting at Helena. J. W. Cox, of Portland, is the patentee, and is acting as starter. The machine works similarly to the Australian one, excepting that electricity is used to release the gate instead of springs. The starter stands with the button behind him, and when the horses are lined up presses the button with his right hand and the gate goes into the air. The machine worked like a charm, and gave general satisfaction. It is called the Helena electric starting machine. It will be used here throughout the races.

CRICKET.

A team, composed of barristers, solicitors and artified law students, met the cricketers from H. M. & Com. The score stood 100 to 125 in favor of the lawyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A race between two stone cutters will take place on the Caledonia grounds at 7 o'clock this evening for \$25 a side. The Fifth Regiment band will play at the Caledonia grounds to-morrow.

NOTED COMPOSER DEAD.

Death of Crouch, Author of the Serenade, "Kathleen Mayoureen."

Portland, Me., Aug. 21.—Professor William Nicholls Crouch, of Baltimore, Md., the renowned composer, whose genius the world is indebted for the soul-inspiring strains of the 1st serenade "Kathleen Mayoureen" is dead. Prof. Crouch came here about three weeks ago from Baltimore. He celebrated his 85th birthday a few days ago by a grand musical, at which he sang the song which made him famous. Although Professor Crouch composed about 2,000 songs, he lacked the business ability to make them pay, and his death was doubtless hastened by poverty and want. Prof. Crouch was born in England, July 31st, 1808.

NANSEN MAY TRY AGAIN.

The Famous Explorer May Next Conduct a Sledging Party.

Christiania, Aug. 21.—The Afterposten to-day announced that Dr. Nansen will not again attempt to reach the north pole in a ship built upon the lines of the F.M.D. Dr. Nansen, however, says he will perhaps conduct a sledging party which will attempt to make a fresh dash from San Josef Land north to the direction of the pole. In the light of his recent discoveries and observations in the Arctic circle, Dr. Nansen is of the opinion that it would not be difficult, certainly not impossible, to reach the north pole in this manner.

Are You Tired?

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be end as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Saraparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Saraparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

HOOD'S PILLS not easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headaches.

Boys, get your braces and running shoes from Gilmore & McCandless.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Communications.

COMING THROUGH THE MAIL.

To the Editor: Can you state who has the contract for hauling the mails to and from the postoffice?

The mail brought down last evening by the steamer Charmer was taken to the postoffice by one of the Victoria Transfer Co.'s express wagons. It consisted of several large bags of mail matter together with four or five Chinamen piled on top of the mail bags. No doubt Postmaster Shakespeare will inform the public from whence cometh this class of mail and whether it goeth. It will be interesting to know if Chinese imported through Her Majesty's mails are liable for a post-tax, or do they adopt this means of transportation to avoid paying it?

As the Chinese question is receiving attention at the hands of our members, Messrs. Templeman and Milne, I fear this matter will also receive consideration by them.

ENQUIRER.

THEIR BUSINESS.

To the Editor: The political campaign of the United States has already attracted great attention from the leading nations of the world. Even the Colonist devotes considerable space in its editorial department to the issues now before the American people. The leading papers in Great Britain and Canada are taking a hand in American politics.

I wonder if it ever occurred to these British editors that the American citizens have started business for themselves, and are quite capable of minding their own affairs. If the American people make a mistake by the adoption of a false financial system, the burden of that mistake will fall on those who make it. I am a Britisher, was born one and may die one, but am free to admit that I am a typical Tory editor there is no one characteristic so utterly reprehensible in a public man as honesty.

The present premier of Canada is reported to be an honest man, and the editor of the Colonist looks upon the fact as a public calamity. If the rising tide of true Democracy should carry it in its current the person of Wm. J. Bryan and land him in the White House at Washington in November, with his reputation of a spotless character, together with his inclination to influence legislation for the masses instead of the classes, it would be looked upon by every Tory on earth and every guideman of the nation as a moral and immorality feature to this, but I refrain to enlarge. "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Consistency will cure.

ONLOOKER.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

To the Editor: Why all this how about the Chinamen and Chinese labor? If I am not mistaken most of the trouble comes from the Chinese themselves and to whom one would fancy that life were the less worth living, has aroused considerable enthusiasm. Cooks and kitcheners are to be abolished, meats, bread and vegetables are forbidden; existence is to be maintained exclusively upon nuts and bananas. If we compare this with the dietary system of Dickens, which he represents that of his period, his comparatively early decease will excite no surprise. According to English standards he was an accomplished gastronome. Beefsteak pudding was his ideal, a horrible concoction only fit for a grade or debased palate. His highest conception of a dinner was a baked leg of mutton with the bone removed and the cavity filled with oysters and veal. This was accompanied with gin punch, in the making of which Dickens took especial pride. It was made as follows: A brass kettle of water was heated over a spirit lamp. When the water came to a boil it was poured into a jug, with a bottle of old gin, lumps of sugar and chips of lemon peel. The mouth of the jug was then closed with a napkin and the mixture allowed to brew for a certain number of minutes. New York Sun.

OBSEVER.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

To the Editor: The gold standard has not given to the wealth producers of the United States very flattering conditions. If they try gold and silver, as suggested by the new Democracy, and that fails to better the conditions of the masses, it will prove the necessity of trying some other remedy for social wrongs. The masses are not satisfied with their lot.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.